

Hoover Asks
No Food Aid
For Germans
Or Austrians

Would Relax Blockade
and Let Them Feed
Selves Without
U. S. Sacrifice

Neutrals and Russia
Are in Sore Need

Continued Voluntary
Economy Here Would
Save 20,000,000
Tons for Europe

Food Administrator Hoover, who sailed yesterday on the Olympic to make a survey of the food situation in Europe, made it clear that the American people will not be required to make sacrifices to fulfill German and Austrian needs. He declared that lifting or relaxing of the Allied blockade soon would permit Germany to feed herself satisfactorily.

"There has been a great deal of unnecessary furore in this country about feeding the Germans," Mr. Hoover declared. "We are not calling upon the American people to make any sacrifice with a view to feeding the Germans. We are not worrying about the Germans. They can take care of themselves. The blockade has got to be abandoned. If there is an advance relaxation of the blockade Germany can get food—fish from Norway and Sweden, grain from Argentina. What is desired most now is for Germany to get on some sort of stable basis, so that she can pay the money she owes to France and Belgium."

Further Economy Needed

Mr. Hoover emphasized the fact that no further restrictions on the use of food by the American people would be imposed to relieve the straitened circumstances of all Europe. Some of the striking points he made in substantiation of this are:

1. Europe has 380,000,000 men, women and children whom famine threatens this winter. But the United States, by continuing to exercise table and kitchen economies, will have some 20,000,000 tons of surplus food.
2. Only 40,000,000 inhabitants of Europe—those of South Russia, Hungary and Denmark—have food enough to last them until the next harvest has been gathered, though the needs of the Allied nations are provided for.
3. The chief concern of this nation is the feeding of the smaller nations devastated by Germany. This alone means providing food for 75,000,000 persons.
4. The problem of Northern Russia cries for solution. Fifty million persons there are in danger of starvation. Anarchy prevails and transportation facilities are inadequate.
5. States that have remained neutral, whose imports have been diminished or destroyed by the blockade and the U-boats are to be relieved by relaxing the blockade.
6. The same measure probably will suffice to permit a sufficient flow of food into Germany and Austria to stave off anarchy and starvation and enable a stable government to be established.

Russia in Sore Need

"I am going to Europe," said Mr. Hoover, "to discuss the further food measures that must be organized as a result of the cessation of hostilities. The food problem in Europe to-day is one of extreme complexity. Of the 420,000,000 population, practically only three areas—South Russia, Hungary and Denmark, comprising, say, 40,000,000—have sufficient food supplies to last until next harvest without imports. Some must have immediate relief.

"We have a surplus of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of food if we are economical, so the situation can be handled if this and the other smaller surpluses of the world can be transported. "All Continental Europe has reduced herds and is consequently short of meats and especially fats. These countries have had their last harvests, and under orderly governments these would furnish breadstuffs and vegetables for various periods from two months upward, depending upon the ratio of industrial populations. Something more than 200,000,000 of people are now in social disorder.

"Peasants Care for Selves
"In these cases, with transportation and financial demoralization, the tendency is for peasants to cease marketing even their surplus. Thus instant difficulties are projected into the cities, even when resources are available in the country. The peasant and villager of Europe always provides for himself

Masaryk Told
At Dinner He
Heads a Nation

First Czech President Says
Freeing of Small Nations
Means New Era

When Thomas G. Masaryk arose from his bed, in the Vanderbilt Hotel, yesterday morning he was a private citizen of that portion of Eastern Europe that has been fought over half a dozen times during the last four years.

By the time he had reached the Lawyers' Club for luncheon he had been accepted as the honored guest of the city.

At the dinner hour, as the guest of honor at a banquet at Delmonico's, he was the duly accredited President of the new Czechoslovak Republic, with a population of more than 13,000,000 and an area of slightly more than four times that of Belgium.

Modest Under Honors

Dr. Masaryk refused to be elated at the change in his position during these few hours. If anything, the furrow in his studious brow deepened and he became more serious than when he bore only the responsibilities of an envoy of the subjugated peoples who have suffered for generations from the depredations of the Teutonic races.

"I can't tell you just what my politics as head of the new republic will be," he said. "I don't think it would be wise to reveal my plans to the Germans as yet. I don't know whether the fighting is over. It may be that we will have further trouble with Germany over our boundaries. If so, I don't think we ought to meet those problems until they arise."

The actual notification of his election to the presidency of the baby republic came some time between the oysters and fish at a Lawyer's Club luncheon. Somebody handed him a telegram; he bowed, continued his conversation for a few minutes, then glanced at its contents, after which he thrust it in his pocket and continued his discussion of the merits of the soup. A few minutes later he referred to the fact that the Czechoslovak Republic had been proclaimed by the National Assembly, which, according to a cablegram from Prague by the way of Bern, had ratified his election as President.

Finally Explains Views

Even former Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who occupied a seat a short distance away from the new President, forgot his customary bias attitude and showed his interest. But Dr. Masaryk only smiled, and told the waiter that he used neither cream nor sugar in his coffee.

It was not until the Delmonico dinner, given by R. J. Caldwell, that Dr. Masaryk revealed his views, as a newly elected world ruler, of the destinies of Europe.

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America Begins Demobilization;
Yanks Start for Germany To-day;
New Coalition Cabinet in Berlin

Solf Would
Send Mission
Here for Food

Asks Lansing for Permis-
sion to Avert German
Famine

Wants Assistance
Of Herbert Hoover

"Magnanimous Help" of
America Will Save the
Fatherland

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Foreign Secretary Solf has sent a message to Secretary of State Lansing urgently requesting President Wilson to give permission for a German commission to immediately leave Germany for the United States so as to lay personally before the American government the conditions existing here and to assure the taking of steps to purchase foodstuffs.

In his message to Secretary Lansing yesterday Dr. Solf, after appealing to him to intercede with President Wilson to send peace delegates to The Hague as soon as possible, "in order to save the German people from perishing by starvation and anarchy," suggested that Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, be assigned to the task of assisting the German people. This section of Dr. Solf's message reads:

"American delegates could discuss with the plenipotentiaries of the German people the details of how the magnanimous help of America could save in time our Fatherland from the worst. Perhaps the matter could be put in the tried hands of Mr. Hoover, who has rendered such great services in Belgium.

"The acceptance of the oppressive armistice conditions, the necessity of

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Wilson at Peace
Table Would Be
World's Adviser

Could Settle Disputes of All
and Guide Delegates
of America

By Theodore M. Knappen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—All of the Allies are earnestly urging President Wilson to attend the peace conference. The smaller states and the new-born nations are especially insistent. The great idea is to have him there as the Colonel House of the world.

Officially he will not be a delegate to the conference, according to the plan that is now coming into favor.

He will be nothing but the President of the United States.

He will be the most powerful person in the august drama, but will have no rôle. What Colonel House has been to the President the President is now cast to be to the world in conference.

The Grand Buffer

It is conceived that if the President is present while the peace conference is in session he will prove to be the grand buffer between conflicting international ambitions, the great conciliator of disputes and composer of differences. As the President of the nation that has no territorial interests at stake and whose substantial interests are not likely to be affected one way or the other by the conclusions of the conference he will be the final court of appeal of all.

If he were a member of the American delegation and were regularly to attend the sessions of the conference, he might, it is feared by advocates of the unofficial rôle, become involved in the debates and lose some of the aloofness from direct interest in its transactions that would be the essential strength of his position as confidential spectator and informal adviser.

Keeping Out Disputes

A great business man of New York, who has had the most intimate relations with the government and the

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Conservatives
Admitted to
Reds' Regime

At Least Four Parties Rep-
resented in Reorganized
Ministry

Ebert Appeals for
Order in Nation

Declares Favorable Peace
Depends on Freedom
From Anarchy

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (By Wireless to London) (3:12 p. m.).—(By The Associated Press).—In accordance with the decision of the Council of National Plenipotentiaries the departments of state in the new government have been filled as follows:

FOREIGN OFFICE—Dr. Wilhelm Solf.

TREASURY—Eugen Schiffer.

ECONOMICS—August Mueller.

INDUSTRIAL AND DEMOBILIZATION—Johannes Kothe.

WAR FOOD—Emanuel Wurm.

LABOR—Gustav Adolph Bauer.

WAR—Major General Scheuch.

ADMIRALTY—Mann.

JUSTICE—Dr. Paul von Krause.

POSTOFFICE—Dr. Ruedlin.

Test to Come Soon

BERNE, Nov. 16.—If the new German government can carry on its work for six or eight weeks the future of new Germany is assured, declared Friedrich Ebert, the Chancellor, in a speech in Berlin on Thursday.

Chancellor Ebert said: "If we can carry on our work for six or eight weeks new Germany's future is assured, and we also can hope to obtain conditions of peace relatively favorable, but if our adversaries can establish that anarchy reigns among us they will dictate conditions that will annihilate Germany's political life."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16.—The new German government, according to a dispatch from Berlin, has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy to see that complete discipline is observed in the German fleet. The telegram concluded:

"We will only get peace if we loyally fulfill the conditions of the armistice."

Panic in Munich

ZURICH, Nov. 16 (5:10 a. m.).—A dreadful panic developed in Munich on Monday, according to the "Tageblatt," of Stuttgart. Munich had been very calm, but suddenly all sorts of alarmist reports became current.

Cries were raised in the streets of "the counter revolution is coming" and "here are the Prussians." Machine guns were posted on the street corners and began firing. For two days the greatest disorder prevailed throughout the city. Railroad trains and streetcars stopped running and telegraph and telephone communication was interrupted. Some semblance of order was restored yesterday.

Equal Suffrage
Assured in Sweden

Government Also Will Give
Riksdag Control of For-
eign Policies

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14.—The Swedish government has decided to carry out without delay a programme of reforms giving the franchise to both sexes on equal terms and placing control of the foreign policy, as well as declarations of war and peace, with the Riksdag.

Paris Preparing to
Greet President Wilson

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Paris Municipal Council yesterday adopted a resolution providing that in the event of President Wilson coming to France a deputation will be sent to greet him on his arrival on French soil and he will be received at a sitting of the council in the Hotel de Ville. A fête will be organized in his honor by the municipality.

THE PLAZA TO-NIGHT
Sunday Dinner Musicals
Special Dinner at \$2.50 per cover.—Advt.

315 German Vessels Sunk by
British Submarines During War

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Details can now be given of the part which British submarines played during the war. This service destroyed the following enemy warships.

Two battleships, two armed cruisers, seven destroyers, five gunboats, twenty submarines and five armed auxiliary vessels.

One Zeppelin, three battleships and one light cruiser were torpedoed but reached port badly damaged.

Other enemy craft destroyed were:

Fourteen transports, six ammunition and supply ships, two store ships, fifty-three steamships and 197 sailing ships.

In no case was a merchant ship sunk at sight. Care was taken to see that the crews of all vessels got away safely.

In the third year of the war one of the British submarine commanders made twenty-four cruises, totaling 22,000 miles, which probably constitutes a record for any submarine.

In the first and second years of the war seven British submarine commanders carried out a total of 120 cruises, extending for 350 days, all of which were actually spent in the enemy theatre.

Formation Can Be Changed
Quickly to Battle Array
if Huns Resist

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press).—The American army will begin to move toward Germany at 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning. The troops will travel about twelve miles each day.

To the army just organized (probably the United States Second Army) has fallen the honor of heading the first big unit of the Allied occupational force. The advance will be made in columns and not in the order of battle so long followed.

But it is not forgotten that technically, at least, there still is a state of war. Nothing will be left to chance and every precaution will be taken to guard against surprises.

Care will be taken to have the force properly echeloned. The advance guard, well in advance of the main force, will be followed by engineers who have been instructed not only to repair roads, reconstruct bridges and clear the way generally, but to inspect keenly every object and position that might be a trap. Mines will be sought carefully and, if found, exploded. The Germans have sent word that the way is open and the mines removed, except in cases which they have designated. Water also will be inspected carefully and none used until pronounced pure.

Ready for Battle

The arrangements in force are such that, although advancing much as it might along the country roads of the United States, the entire formation could be altered almost in minutes to battle formation. Divisions moving on the front will have others in support and the flanks will be carefully covered. In addition, a long line of observation balloons will be up behind the lines, and they, too, will be moving slowly forward, observing the movements of the retreating Germans.

The aviators, however, will have little to do. They will move up somewhat later, unless an unexpected break comes, in which case they, too, will be ready for immediate action.

The advancing Americans will be flanked by the armies of France, and by Sunday evening it is expected that the advanced elements of the Americans will cross the Belgian border. The Fifth French Army on the left and the Tenth French Army on the right will advance abreast the Americans, while far along the line to the left and right the Allied troops will continue to march toward the line agreed upon in the armistice.

Eager to Advance

Wonderfully rested by the few days of inactivity and their pride touched by the honor conferred upon them, the divisions of the new army awaited eagerly to-night the order to advance. Many of them were newly equipped with uniforms. Seasoned by hard fighting and schooled in discipline, the men won the praise of officers who looked them over late in the afternoon.

The weather since hostilities ceased has turned much colder, ice forming on the brooks and thinly crusting the muddy roads, but the men appeared to regard this as a slight discomfort compared to what they have been through. They looked forward to the steady

Black Sea Arrangements

Regarding the German submarines which fled before the revolutionaries and took refuge in Swedish waters, there is no doubt they will have to be surrendered.

Regarding the Black Sea, arrangements are now being made for the surrender of all ships in German hands. It seems to be practically certain they will be surrendered without trouble.

American officers will be present at the surrender of the German high seas fleet. It has not yet been determined whether the United States will be represented at Constantinople.

200,000 Men
Will Be Home
From Camps
In 2 Weeks

Gen. March Estimates,
Under Full Swing,
30,000 Will Be Mus-
tered Out Daily

Rainbow Division
Is to Sail First

Other Troops in France
To Be Ordered With-
drawn as Pershing
Sees Fit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Move-ment of American troops across the Atlantic has stopped entirely and demobilization of troops in cantonments and camps at home is under way.

General March, chief of staff, made this announcement to-day, outlining the War Department's plans in answer to the questions the country has been asking since the day the armistice was signed and it became apparent that the war was over. He said orders already issued would send 200,000 men back to civil life within two weeks, and that when the programme was in full swing about 30,000 would quit the army daily.

Fighters to Start Home

Fighting divisions of General Pershing's army in France will be demobilized as far as possible in their home communities. The chief of staff would make no prediction as to when the first division would start home. It appears probable, however, that the flow of returning troops can be in full tide before February 1.

Quarters will be available for them at the cantonments by that time.

Some officers regard it as possible that certain divisions will be recalled in advance of the general return movement. General March indicated that the 42d (Rainbow Division), because it is composed of men from twenty-six states, and in recognition of the fighting record it has made in France, would be marked for special treatment.

Others May Come Soon

The 26th (New England National Guard) and the 41st (Sunset) divisions are in the same class, so it would not cause surprise, therefore, if these three organizations should be designated by General Pershing as the first to return. With six weeks of 1918 left, it is possible they may be home before New Year's Day.

Supplementing General March's statement, Secretary Baker said it would not be necessary to maintain all the existing cantonments for demobilization purposes and that a study was being made of those desirable for that purpose.

The others, with all the divisional camps, he indicated, would be abandoned as soon as the men now occupying them have been mustered out. The demobilization will be in the following order:

First—Development battalions, seventy-one in number, and comprising 98,199 men.

Second—Conscientious objectors not under arrest.

Third—Spruce production division.

Fourth—Central training schools for officers, with some modifications.

Fifth—United States guards, now numbering 135,000 men.

Sixth—Railway units.

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